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TWO VICTORIES

Being Celebrated at Illinois and Pennsylvania Headquarters

OF THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Col. Sexton of the Former State was Elected Commander-in-Chief, and Philadelphia was Chosen as the Place for the Next Meeting of the National Encampment—A Bitter Fight Between New York and Pennsylvania—The Peace Jubilee Parade was a Great Success—Much Work to be Done Yet by the Encampment.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 8.—Illinois and Pennsylvania are celebrating their victories at their respective headquarters to-night. The one has secured the commander-in-chief, Colonel James A. Sexton, of Chicago, and the other the location of the thirty-third annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia, next year. While there were all sorts of combinations between the state departments, yet it is conceded that the fight between New York and Pennsylvania was the most bitter ever known at encampments. These two neighboring states were competitors for honor, one for the election of Colonel A. D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., as commander-in-chief, and the other for the location of the next national encampment at the Quaker City. During all the votes and discussions of the day all the departments of New York and Pennsylvania were never on the same side of anything. New York voted to hold the next encampment at Denver and it was only by the diplomacy and shrewd management of the Chicago contingent in the interest of Sexton that Denver lost in the strong contest for the next encampment. While it is true that Pennsylvania gave Sexton a strong vote from the east, yet it is also true that the shrewd managers from Chicago gave Philadelphia much more than the solid vote of Illinois in the contest for the location of the next encampment. For commander-in-chief Sexton received 434 votes, and Shaw 241. For next place of meeting Philadelphia received 596 votes and Denver 295.

The encampment will have much work in considering the proposed revision of the ritual and also in considering propositions for amalgamation. It is believed that the proposition to make those who participated in the Hispano-American war members will not prevail, as the later day soldiers will want a separate organization. There is more sentiment in favor of uniting those who fought on different sides in the same war, and a resolution will be offered inviting the Confederate veterans to meet with the G. A. R. next year. The Missouri delegation will likely present the resolution, as that state was about equally divided during the civil war. If no joint encampment is arranged it is proposed to have fraternal delegates to consent from one encampment to another.

While heated contests were going inside of the guarded doors of the encampment, all the demonstrations on the outside in the city were in accord with the peace jubilee. The parade of the civil and industrial organizations in the afternoon with all the illustrations of peace and prosperity and happiness that could be produced was the most magnificent pageant ever witnessed in this city. The old demonstrations from the Order of Cincinnati at the opening of the expositions and on other occasions were eclipsed by the peace jubilee parade to-day. In which it is estimated there were 40,000 in line and over half a million spectators along the line. There were more people in the city to-day than at any other day of the week or any other day in the history of the city and the entertainment could hardly be surpassed.

With the river fronts and the parks and Camp Sherman ablaze to-night with a most elaborate display of fireworks, the demonstrations have been provided for to-morrow and to-morrow evening in excursions on the river and special displays at the summer resorts. The national encampment elected only its commander-in-chief, and will elect its other officers to-morrow, adopt its resolutions and attend to other business. The delegates state that they will complete their work to-morrow, even if it is necessary for a night session. The auxiliaries of the ladies elect their officers also to-morrow and complete their annual encampment.

The ladies of the G. A. R. resumed their session to-day in Odd Fellows temple. Mrs. W. H. Mellich and Congressman Brownell delivered interesting speeches. The national president, Mrs. Flora M. Davey, was presented by friends with a diamond badge. Mrs. Wood, of Kansas, making the presentation speech. The reports of the national president, secretary and treasurer were read. The treasurer's report showed an especially fine condition of the finances. It appears from the report that during the year ninety-one new circles have been organized, averaging thirty-seven each, making a total of 4,411 new members. They adjourned at noon until to-morrow, when the election of officers takes place.

(The annual reports of the encampment officers will be found on the seventh page of this issue.)

PENSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Drives From Congressmen a Bitter Attack on Congressional Greeds.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The first business in order before the G. A. R. encampment at the afternoon session, was a lengthy report from the committee on pensions. The report dealt extensively in an effort to refute the charge that

the pension roll was a roll of dishonor. It cited the fact that expensive investigations had been undertaken by the departments of different states and that after close inquiry there had not been a single case of fraud discovered, which could be traced to a member of the G. A. R. The report went on to say that the roll was distinctly a roll of honor. The committee gave figures showing that the death rate was rapidly increasing among pensioners. The number dying each year now exceeds 40,000. It is estimated that the increase in the number of deaths each year will be such that in 1920 the number of pensioners will be reduced to a little over 350,000, and that in 1940 the list will be obliterated.

When a motion was made to accept and adopt the report, "Corporal" Tanner, of New York, arose to discuss it. He said that in the main he agreed with all the committee had said. But in regard to that portion of the report which dealt with the administration of the pension office he did not agree, and he went on to speak in unreserved criticism of the present commissioner of pensions, Hon. H. Clay Evans. With evident feeling, he said: "I stand ready to be responsible here and elsewhere for statements I may make on this subject, and I declare that Commissioner Evans, calling his chiefs of division together, used language which indicated intense feeling, if not anger, instructed them to disregard totally every application based on deafness or rheumatism. He further intimated to them that if anyone declined to accept his suggestions he would find chiefs who would obey his orders."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a point of order that he had no right to indulge in personal criticism of any officer of the government. The commander-in-chief ruled that on a motion of this kind, covering the official conduct of an officer of the government, it was in order to discuss the manner in which he performed his official duties. Tanner went on at much length, saying that in his opinion it was clear that the man who could make such an order as to deafness and rheumatism had never himself heard the sound of cannon nor slept in the open air, and he was not surprised therefore to find that the commissioner of pensions had an army record which consisted of three months and sixteen days as a clerk in the pension department. Tanner urged the encampment, as sovereigns of the nation, to demand that justice, if not liberality, be followed by the government in all its dealings with the soldiers.

A delegate from Kansas followed Tanner in the like strain denouncing in unmeasured terms the unfair and arbitrary spirit in which the rules of the pension department were made. The matter was disposed of finally by postponement until after the report of the committee on resolutions was received. It is understood that a number of resolutions have been sent in to the committee bearing on the conduct of the pension office.

MASSACRES IN CANDIA

Over 200 Persons Killed—British, German and Spanish Consulates Looted.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, has been received at Candia:

The Bash Bazouks are committing excesses and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians.

There are eight warships in the harbor and a fresh bombardment is expected.

The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and the 300 native Christians and sixty-seven British subjects have been killed.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 8.—The president of the Cretan executive committee has notified the foreign admirals that in view of the massacres at Candia, it is impossible to continue the effort to organize an administration until the Turkish functionaries and troops are withdrawn. He demands the convocation of the Cretan assembly and proposes to place a force of Cretans at the disposal of the international administration.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 8.—A detachment of international troops which has just arrived has occupied the fortifications and restored order.

It is now estimated that 200 persons were killed during the rioting. The Mussulman troops protected the Christians placed under their care, but they did not attempt to prevent the pillage of Christian houses, which continued until the international troops arrived.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—The Asfy says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta, the Turkish garrison at Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed and the ringleaders of the riots put on trial and publicly hung if found guilty. According to this dispatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the admirals of the international fleet have decided to compel the disarming of the Bash Bazouks and the surrender of the instigators of the disorder.

Why pay any Duties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The order directing the payment of the Spanish duty on the rations carried by the Comal to Havana, for the starving inhabitants of Cuba, has been held up, pending the ascertaining of further information on the subject. In answer to a cable message as to what the duty would be, a reply was received stating that it would be according to the Spanish rates \$50,000 in gold. No agent of the United States government has any such amount of money on hand at Havana to pay this sum, and it may be that a different course than that decided upon last evening. By the terms of the protocol Spain relinquishes her rights to Cuba, and the United States government may decide that it will not pay duties on such cargoes as that sent in the Comal.

To be Examined for Promotion.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 8.—The special board of examiners, appointed by direction of the governor, to examine such officers of the national guard as may be ordered before it for competency and promotion, is in session here, and will conduct the examination of tomorrow. The board is composed of Brigadier General G. W. Curtin, of Sutton; Col. S. B. Baker, of Parkersburg; and Major W. M. Joseph, of Morgantown. Col. Baker and Major Joseph arrived last evening, and General Curtin is expected this evening. Major J. A. Parker, of Hinton, and Major Mackerr Babb, of Medley, will stand examination.

Death of Private Mickel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Arthur C. Mickel, member of Company I, First West Virginia regiment, died at Camp Poland division hospital to-day. His home is at Union, Monroe county.

Chung Has Been Honored.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch has been received from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, confirming the report that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed at his request.

AS TO AGUINALDO.

Administration Officials are not In any way Alarmed

ABOUT PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

General Merritt Before Leaving Manila Gave the Insurgents to Understand that the Authority of the United States in and About Manila Must be Respected, and That Aguinaldo Gave Him Assurance of Co-operation—Government Has Not Received Reports From General Otis, as Alleged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Administration officials have not so recent cause to feel that a critical condition of affairs was near at hand with the insurgent forces of the Philippines.

It will be recalled that Major General Merritt before starting for Paris advised the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, that the authority of the United States in and about Manila must be respected, and that in the interest of a quiet and orderly administration of affairs it was desirable for the insurgents to vacate the suburbs of the city within a reasonable time. About that time Aguinaldo gave assurances of co-operating with the American forces toward the maintenance of order and there has been no reason to believe that his adherence would give serious opposition to their removal from the suburbs. The time within which the movement is to be accomplished has not expired, according to the understanding here, and a satisfactory arrangement is expected before the time arrives. In the meantime, no reports have come from Gen. Otis, who is acting governor pending the absence of Gen. Merritt, as to friction with Aguinaldo over his retirement.

Reports have been circulated that the President received a dispatch from Gen. Otis yesterday saying that he had given Aguinaldo until to-day to vacate the suburbs, or else take the consequences. This is erroneous, however, as no such crisis has been reported by General Otis and the reports appear to have grown out of the original orders given by Gen. Merritt. There is no uneasiness in official circles over our relations with the insurgents, as the American officers at Manila have thus far shown an ability to cope with the situation so tactfully as to avoid entanglements and friction.

GEN. WHEELER'S AFFLICTION.

The Body of his Son that was Drowned Washed up by the Sea.

CAMP WICKOFF, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 8.—The bodies of Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, the son of Major General Joseph H. Wheeler and of Second Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, of the First United States cavalry, who were drowned while bathing in the sea yesterday, came in with the tide and were thrown on the beach about 2 o'clock this morning.

The bodies were found lying close together, just below the life-saving station, about a quarter of a mile from where the young men had gone to bathing. A detail of seventy men from the Second cavalry had been patrolling the beach with lanterns. The life-savers who knew the coast had predicted that the bodies would drift in where they did. Two rude biers were formed out of planks, taken from near the life-saving station, and the bodies placed upon them. In the meantime the cavalrymen had gathered from up and down the beach, and followed the bodies to General Wheeler's headquarters.

General Wheeler were in camp nursing the sick. The uniform of an infantry private, with the shoes, hat and underwear were found on the beach this morning, a few hundred yards to the westward where Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick were drowned. It is inferred that a third man was drowned last night. A name is on the inside of the band of the trousers, but it is illegible.

MILES IN WASHINGTON.

A Cordial Greeting Extended the Major General on Arriving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Col. Mauss and Col. Michler, of his staff, arrived here from New York at 6:35 o'clock this evening. In anticipation of the arrival of General Miles, several hundred people had assembled at the station.

As General Miles stepped from the rear platform of his car he gave a cordial greeting to his coachman, who stood awaiting him, and then handed to him a bundle of souvenir cards, while returning grasping the hands of Captain Morton, Major Black and two or three newspaper men.

As General Miles passed through the crowd in the station his hands were shaken a score of times by enthusiastic men and women. He gave a cordial greeting to all, and as he and Mrs. Miles and Col. Michler stepped into the carriage, the crowd burst into cheers.

While expressing his gratification at the successful termination of the war, and his pleasure at once more being home, General Miles said he had nothing to say at this time in addition to the statement given to the press by him in New York.

From the Pennsylvania station General and Mrs. Miles were conveyed directly to their residence.

YELLOW FEVER DEVELOPS

In the Immune Regiment at Santiago, Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Col. Sargent's Fifth Immune regiment. The cases have been watched closely for several days, and in the opinion of Col. Havard, chief surgeon of the military department at Santiago, the diagnosis is unmistakably correct.

All the other regiments now doing garrison duty are in fairly good health. No uneasiness is felt by General Lawton or General Wood.

The destitution among the Cubans is still appalling. General Lawton issued 52,000 free rations yesterday. The capacity of the free supply depots is not great enough to meet the demand, and a new one is to be established shortly.

The Old Game of Delays.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 8.—The Spanish evacuation commission seems disposed to delay the meeting of the commission. They say their instructions have not yet arrived, but are

expected on the Alfonso XIII. in the course of a few days. They intimate that, even then, they will need time to study them.

The American commissioner's have replied that the first meeting must occur before September 12, under the terms of the protocol.

FOUR CORNERED FIGHT

In Colorado—Democratic, Populist and National Silver Republicans.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 8.—Four state conventions representing the Democratic, Populist, and Fusion and anti-Fusion Silver Republicans assembled in this city to-day, each in a separate hall.

Further conflict over the possession of the opera house between the warring factions of the Silver Republican party was averted by an agreement which was reached by the leaders to hold separate conventions in other halls.

The Teller Silver Republicans met in Durkee hall. In calling the convention to order, Chairman Blood said:

"There is no doubt that the people of Colorado are in a state of confusion. The delegates rose en masse waving hats and cheering. The demonstration continued five minutes. Senator Teller was then elected temporary chairman. He made a speech in which he reiterated his well known views on the silver question, and added:

"I believed we could best serve the cause of silver by organizing this party. It was for the purpose of carrying on the education of the people of the country. We have assembled at various places to cast our votes where it would do the most good for silver, because this question is a paramount one. I have no apologies to make for voting for Mr. Bryan. (Cheers.) I will say I would gladly support him in 1900 again. (Cheers.) When people say they could not see how I could break away from the old party, I answered I did not see how I could stay in it."

Senator Teller declared President McKinley was an enemy to silver. He advocated retention of the Philippines.

The senator branded ex-Chairman Broad's statement that a band of thugs had been placed in the opera house as an "infamous lie." He characterized the party that seized the theatre by assault yesterday as "a gang of murderers."

The anti-Teller Silver Republicans met in Cornhill hall adjoining, with Judge Dixon, of Pueblo, in the chair. Nothing was done this morning in either convention except the appointment of committees. The Democratic convention assembled in Temple theatre, Charles E. Herrington, of Denver, being elected temporary chairman.

The Populist state convention was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Blind Institute. Lyman M. Henry, of Ouray, was temporary chairman.

Senator Wolcott came to town to-day and has been in conference with some of the anti-Teller Silver Republicans.

This faction will declare for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," omitting the words "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The resolutions will commend President McKinley's war policy.

The anti-Teller Silver Republicans nominated a full state ticket as follows: Governor—Simon Guggenheim, of Denver.

Lieutenant Governor—Ira Bloomfield, of Rio Grande county.

Secretary of state—Joseph W. Wilson, of Freepport county.

Treasurer—Harry Mulnix, of Denver.

Auditor—John A. Wayne, of Wade county.

Attorney general—H. M. Hogg, of San Miguel county.

Superintendent of public instruction—Miss Mayme Marble, of Denver.

Regents of the state university—E. J. Temple, J. W. Gunnell and Dr. J. H. Pershing.

The Guggenheim opposition delayed proceedings in the convention all day but at the night session the opposition suddenly collapsed and the nominations were made by acclamation. The most important planks of the platform as adopted were:

Resolved, That we favor the restoration of the money of the constitution by throwing open the mints of the country to the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

That we commend the patriotic skill and ability displayed by the present administration during the trying times of the late war with Spain and are proud of the achievements of our army and navy in the victories over the enemy.

That we are unqualifiedly in favor of keeping the American flag wherever it has been unfurled to the breeze, whether as the result of conquest or peaceable acquisition.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal by the Federal government is favored. Fusion with other parties is condemned and National Chairman Towne was strongly denounced for his action in attempting to remove Chairman Broad and his authority to do so is disputed. The convention then adjourned.

Pennsylvania Republican League.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 8.—At the final meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican League to-day resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President McKinley, whose sagacity, integrity, statesmanship and untiring perseverance has brought to a successful close the war with Spain with so small a loss of life and treasure.

The following officers were then elected: President, Arch H. Mackrell, of Pittsburgh; vice presidents, J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, Edward Henderson, of Jefferson; John D. Little, of Allegheny; N. H. Culver, of Lycoming; John R. Wiggins, of Philadelphia; E. E. Robathan, of Lackawanna; Henry Zimmerly, of Erie; recording secretary, George J. Llewellyn, of Luzerne; corresponding secretary, John C. Henry, of Allegheny.

Will Refuse Re-election.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Frank P. Sargent, of Peoria, the grand master of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Illinois appointee on the industrial commission, says he will refuse a re-election at the international convention of the brotherhood, which meets at Toronto next week. Mr. Sargent says: "I shall retire from the grand lodge at the end of my present term, December 31. The work of the industrial commission will require all my time. In leaving the grand lodge I shall not lose sight of my obligation as a member but shall perform my part with a full appreciation of what the order has done for me."

Ticket Scalpers Fined.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Fourteen railroad ticket brokers, arrested under a city ordinance regulating scalpers and prohibiting hawking tickets on streets were brought before the police court. They pleaded guilty, and were fined \$25 and costs. The fines were paid under protest. It being the intention of the brokers to test the validity of the ordinance.

THE GAG APPLIED

By Spanish Cabinet to Prevent the Publication of Proceedings of Cortes.

OF PROCEEDINGS OF CORTES.

Wednesday Night's Session was Wild and Woolly, Scenes Being Enacted that Would Have Shamed a Bull Ring—Several Duels on the Tapie—Government Surprised at Action of Conservative Party. Downfall of the Ministry Foreshadowed Spain Intended to Bargain to Retain Part of the Philippines.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The Spanish cabinet, at its meeting this morning agreed to take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the cortes and to provide for the censorship of telegraph dispatches.

The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, informed his colleagues that, as a result of the negotiations at Washington relative to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands, instructions had been sent to the Spanish consul at Hong Kong, in accordance with the agreement reached.

The society for commercial union is sending a petition to the cortes, demanding the closing of all the military schools, the curtailment of retiring pensions, that all officers returning from Cuba be placed in the reserve, and that, in addition, a budget of one million of pesetas annually be provided for the sick and wounded Spanish soldiers returning from the colonies.

The newspapers assert that the government is greatly surprised and chagrined at the attitude of the Conservatives in the chamber, which indicates that the government is isolated on questions of such magnitude as the conclusion of the peace treaty. Continuing, the Spanish papers express the opinion that this foreshadows the downfall of the ministry.

The cabinet will probably meet this evening, in order to discuss the situation, but the chamber does not meet to-day, as this is the fete day of the virgin. It appears that many of the government supporters abstained from voting last night. This fact is greatly commented upon.

The disorderly scenes witnessed in the chamber yesterday evening would have shamed a bull ring. Fists and sticks were shaken in the air and invectives were to be heard on all sides. As a result several duels are expected to take place.

It is understood here that Spain intended to bargain at the Paris peace conference to retain part of the Philippine Islands, but the impression somehow prevails that a republic will be established there under the protectorate of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

General Pollevieja, the former captain general of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands, who has just issued a manifesto intimating that he is ready to place himself at the head of a neutral political party, is understood to be recruiting a strong party of disaffected Liberals and others with the object, it is claimed, of "restoring the military preponderance of the government."

General Palavieja's new party is assuming the greatest importance. His programme has met with the warm approval of the great newspapers, particularly El Imparcial, El Heraldo and El Nacional.

El Nacional until lately had supported General Weyler, but it will rally now to General Palavieja, who promises a reorganization of Spain from the financial and political view points.

The general conviction is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta cabinet will resign and be replaced by either a Silveira or a Palavieja ministry. The speech of Count d'Almeida in the senate yesterday has greatly excited the military party, whose espousal of the cause of their Cuban comrades threatens to make trouble.

Senor Sagasta said this evening: "The nomination of the peace commission is delayed because the commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the government. But who can say who will be in power a month hence?"

TEXT OF BILL

Authorizing Spanish Government to Conclude Peace.

London, Sept. 8.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Times, the following is the text of the bill authorizing the government to conclude peace:

The reverses suffered by our arms in the unequal struggle to which we were driven to defend the honor of the nation and maintain its rights deprived us at an early stage of the elements required for continuing the war.

The bravery of our soldiers and sailors proved insufficient, as did the calm attitude of the nation, ever ready to shed its blood and sacrifice its resources for the honor of the Spanish flag.

Separated by wide seas to protect territories it was our object to protect and these territories being closely blockaded, so that our remaining ships could not reach them, her majesty's government has been compelled to admit the bitter truth, which is that an end must be put to the war.

The sense of responsibility entailed by the preliminary peace negotiations has weighed most heavily on the government. Notwithstanding, it fully appreciated its duty toward the country, the government has had to consent to the preliminary negotiations and to bow to the cruel sacrifices imposed by sheer necessity. For this reason and because peace must be purchased at the cost of a cession of territory and the abandonment of sovereign rights, the government thought it expedient to sound the cortes before concluding the treaty, the ratification of which will be duly notified to both chambers in accordance with constitutional law.

The government, whose moderate language will not be found fault with by the representatives of the nation, limits itself to submitting to the cortes

the following bill, whose first and only article is: "The government is authorized to renounce rights of sovereignty and to cede territory in the Spanish colonies in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon with the government of the United States of America." The Times correspondent says the bill is signed by all the ministers.

TESTIMONIAL TO HAY.

Anglo-American League Presents him With a Congratulatory Address.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American League, headed by its chairman, James Bryce, presented the United States ambassador, Col. Hay, to-day, with an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of secretary of state, at Washington. The address expresses regret at his departure from this country, "where you have discharged the weighty and delicate duties of ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people."

Continuing, the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for an expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy toward the United States, which the British people have long entertained, but never before have they been so conspicuously manifested. You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and mutual co-operation between the British empire and the American republic is one that all parties and statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their government should be guided. We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained, and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted. Knowing that no one holds these convictions more firmly than yourself, or can express them in more felicitous terms, we gladly acknowledge the great service you have rendered to both nations, and console ourselves on your retirement by the reflection that you are called to duties in your own country even wider in their scope and graver in their responsibility and more important in the results they may secure."

Mr. Bryce, during the remarks which he made on the occasion, dwelt upon the admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States, and the sympathy with the principles of their constitution, "which have been quietly ripening among the British people, and which this year found a sudden and hearty expression. He also said he saw in the universality of these sentiments here, and the fact that they were reciprocated by a large majority of the Americans, a happy augury, as he believed that nothing could contribute more to the peace of the world and the welfare of both nations than the sense of essential unity of the two peoples."

Mr. Hay, in reply, referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British with certainty. He added: "My voice has no sanction as yours; but I give it for what it is worth to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country." Mr. Hay also said that his work in England had been made easy by the instructions he had received from home, and by the frankness and fairness of her majesty's ministers and of all Englishmen he had come in contact with. He then said:

"On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two governments."

Iron and Steel Trade.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 8.—The American Manufacturer will say to-morrow:

Trade this week continues in about the same way as stated in our last report, with the leading lines perhaps somewhat quieter, but everything tending toward additional strength. It is evident that there is nothing like a boom, but the market shows better conditions.

At Wheeling the spurt in several lines is well sustained. There is a good demand for pig iron, and prices are stronger. Prices of sheet bars are advancing, and much bar rates are stronger. Merchant steel prices are going up, and billets are strong.

The Advance Guard.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—Louis C. Vogt, grand commander of Kentucky, Edward McGremey, eminent commander of Delmar, commander, Thomas C. Timberlake, past commander of Louisville commandery No. 1, and George H. F. Evans, caterer for both commanderies, all of Louisville, Ky., were in the city to-day. They formed the advance guard of the twenty-eighth triennial convocation of Knights Templar in Louisville, Ky. Grand Commander Vogt stated that he was assured of the support of Pennsylvania and New England, and was confident of landing the next convocation for the Blue Grass state.

To Confer with the President.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A cable dispatch from Hong Kong, dated September 8, received in London yesterday, announces that a committee of Filipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo, has left Hong Kong, in order to confer with President McKinley upon the future of the Philippine Islands.

A False Report.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—There is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that Major Comte Ferdinand Waisse, Etschay, whose alleged authorship of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case is now being considered by a special military commission of inquiry, has committed suicide.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Pennsylvania from Hamburg; Heckla from Copenhagen.

BREMEN—Arrived—Saale from New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived—Switzerland from Antwerp.

MARSEILLES—Arrived—Burgundia, from New York.

COPENHAGEN—Arrived—Thievilla, from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.